its owner. Third, after the landowner has fix his land value and reported to the Governme] any future increase in land value should belong the Government. Again, let us take the problem of regulating capital. Our great and immediate problem is not economic inequality, but economic poverty, not a fight against capitalists, but the prevention of the rise of capitalists in the future.

Our method of solving this problem is to develop State industry. Since we do not have enough experience and capital to develop that, it would be wise for us to employ foreign specialists and to borrow foreign capital to help us.

With regard to the problem of food and clothing, our plan is as follows:—We want to give every citizen not only plenty of rice, but very cheap rice. We hope to do that by (i) by having every fanner cultivate his own land; (2) by using machines to take the place of human labour; (3) by utilizing waterfalls to manufacture chemical fertilisers; (4) by educating our farmers to use the method of rotation of crops ; (5) by studying and applying the best methods of killing deleterious entozoa; (6) by improving methods of agriculture; (7) by developing modern methods of transportation; and (8) by doing all we can to prevent famines.

The problem of clothing is twofold. On

the one hand, there is an urgent need of improving our old methods of raising raw materials. On the other hand, we have to develop our own textile industry as rapidly as possible. That is, at present, hindered by the Treaties which forbid us to have tariff